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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

A NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

French and Prussian Fleets Meet Near The Hague.

Hostilities Opened Near Forbach.

Characteristics of the Armies.

French Squadron Blockading the Elbe

The Germans Grave, Anxious, Resolute

The French Drinking, Yelling, Swaggering.

Session of North German Parliament

Prussia's Declaration of War

Secret Treaty Between France and Denmark.

Italy Calling Out Her Forces.

Hesse Allies Herself with Prussia.

TURKEY CALLS OUT HER RESERVES.

Prussia to Have the Protectorate of Cuba.

The War from the American Standpoint—How Much We will be Disturbed—How We will be Benefited—In What Contingencies Russia and England will Enter the Contest—The Scene of Operations—Prussian Strongholds on the Rhine—Saarbruck, Saarlouis, Neuberg, Rastadt, Linden.

Naval Battle in Progress.

THE HAGUE, July 20, Noon.—The rumbling sounds of heavy cannonading, as from a distant gun of the coast, are distinctly heard in this city, creating great excitement. It is supposed that the French fleet has overtaken the Prussian squadron from England, and that a great naval battle is in progress.

Hostilities Commenced Near Forbach.

LONDON, July 20, 2 P. M.—The *Times*, of this forenoon, reports that a movement of troops has begun, and that hostilities have been opened near Forbach.

Peace Party Demonstration.

LONDON, July 20.—The Paris police authorities on Monday night secretly put a stop to a riotous demonstration of the Peace Party in Paris. A thousand men, waving white flags, marched through the streets, crying "Vive la paix" and a collision with the troops was at one time imminent. The prefect of police on Sunday ordered that all demonstrations of the kind must be suppressed, but a party of citizens had a serious affray with some soldiers in a cafe. One man was killed, and the place was badly damaged.

A Precautionary Measure.

FLORENCE, July 18.—The Italian Government has called out two classes of military reserves as a precautionary measure.

The Secret Treaty between France and Denmark.

LONDON, July 19.—In the Commons to-night Sir S. Seymour gave notice that he should question the Government concerning the secret treaty which was alleged to exist between France and Denmark, and, also, whether Prussia had declined the proposition made not long ago by France to disarm.

The Prince Imperial.

LONDON, July 18.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Paris says the Empress Eugenie is delighted that the Prince Imperial will now see his first campaign with his father.

Olivier Confident of the Result.

Olivier avows entire confidence in a favorable result of the war.

France-Austrian Alliance.

LONDON, July 18.—It is positively asserted here to-day, on what is regarded as the highest authority, that Austria joins France against Prussia. There is much excitement.

Prince Napoleon Goes to the Baltic.

PARIS, July 20.—It is rumored that Prince Napoleon will start to-day for the Baltic, and will endeavor to co-operate with the fleet of Vice Admiral Count Bouet Willaumaine in occupying the territory of Hanover. A number of spies have been captured on both sides near the Rhine.

French Minister to Austria.

Prince de Auvergne has been appointed French Minister to Austria.

France Calls Upon Hanover for Aid.

The French army carries with it a proclamation by the Emperor calling upon the Hanoverians to rise and assist in the dismemberment of Prussia.

The French Force on the Rhine.

France places an army of 500,000 men upon the Rhine.

Opening of the Reichstag.

King William has officially inaugurated a session of the North German Parliament. In his opening speech the King charged the Emperor of the French with seeking for a pretext for war in a manner unheard of in the annals of diplomatic intercourse, and declaring war with that disregard for the people's rights to which the sovereign of France is the first Napoleon gave such an analogous example. But Germany now had the will and the power to repel aggression, and before the judgment seat of God and mankind, the King solemnly declared, the responsibility fell on the man who had dragged two great peoples into a devasting war for the furtherance of his own personal interests.

The King said Prussia had no interest in the selection of the prince of Hohenzollern for the Spanish throne, except that it might bring peace to a friendly people. It had nevertheless furnished the Emperor of the French with a pretext for a war unknown to diplomacy, and scorning peace, he had indulged in language to Germany which could only have been prompted by a miscalculation of their strength. Germany was powerful enough to resent such insolence. He said in its righteous exercise, knowing that the event would be the responsibility which rested on the man who drives into war and havoc two great and tranquil nations yearning for peace, and their peaceful occupations, the blessings of Christian civilization and prosperity, and for countless more salutary than those of blood. Those who rule France have shrewdly studied the proper methods of hitting the sensitive pride of that great neighbor nation, and to promote selfish interests have misguided it. Then, concluded the King, as our fathers before us have done, let us fight for liberty and our rights, against the wrongs inflicted by a foreign conqueror and as God was with our fathers so He will be with us in a struggle without which Europe can never enjoy lasting peace.

Turkey Preparing.

VIENNA, July 20.—Turkey has called out the reserves. Telegraphic communication is stopped.

Demonstration in Ireland in Favor of Peace.

DUBLIN, July 20.—A demonstration was made last evening in favor of France, before the Consulate of that power. The crowd waved the tri-color and indulged in cheers and other noisy manifestations. The police were summoned to the scene of the disturbance. They charged the crowd and seized the tri-colors. The mob afterwards rallied and rescued their standard.

Alliance Between France and Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, July 20.—It is rumored that an alliance, defensive and offensive, has been concluded between France and Denmark. A French army corps is preparing to occupy the Peninsula of Jutland and attack Prussia through Holstein.

Neutralization of the Baltic and North Seas.

LONDON, July 19.—It is reported here that England, Russia and the United States propose the neutralization of the Baltic and North seas.

Telegraphic Communication Destroyed.

Telegraphic communication between France and Germany has been destroyed by the authorities.

Recalled from the Mediterranean.

Admiral Milne has been recalled from the Mediterranean, in order to command the Channel squadron.

Spelling for a Fight.

A gentleman just returned from a trip up the Rhine, tells his experience to the *Times* of this morning. He says the German army is quiet, grave, anxious and resolute; and on the other hand the French are drinking, yelling, swaggering, and literally spoiling for a fight. For every one German soldier he saw a hundred French.

Proclamation of War by Prussia.

BERLIN, July 20.—The Reichstag, or North German Parliament, met yesterday afternoon. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin was chosen President. Vehement cheering followed Count Von Bismarck's announcement of the declaration of war by France. The King then opened the session with a speech, which was greeted with the widest enthusiasm.

The Real Cause of the Trouble.

It is now stated here that the failure of the intrigue between the Empress Eugenie, to marry her niece, the Duchess of Alba, to Prince Leopold, is the real cause of the present trouble between France and Prussia. The father of the Duchess is now in Madrid, drowned in debt and generally despised.

Ordered Home.

All Germans in the service of the French have been ordered to return forthwith.

French Merchantmen Not to be Interfered With.

The Prussian Government has announced that the merchantmen even of the enemy will not be interfered with on the high seas, unless for causes which would expose neutrals to seizure.

Spy Arrested.

General Wieder, Adjutant General of Hanover, has been arrested at Weimar as a spy.

Blockading the Elbe.

BREMEN, July 20.—A French squadron is blockading the Elbe and watching the German ships at Hamburg.

Allied with Prussia.

BERLIN, July 20.—Hesse has allied herself with Prussia.

The Question Between the Two Monarchs

FRANKFORT, July 20.—The *Gazette*, in an editorial, says: "It is not the cause of war between the people of France or Germany, and intimates that the question is between the monarchs of the respective countries, and one that people do not feel at all interested in.

Harmony in the North German States.

BERLIN, July 20.—The most perfect harmony exists in the governments of all the North German States. In the Saxony Chambers yesterday, Baron De Friesin, Minister of Finance, made a speech, telling the deputies that France was anxious for war and she should have it as sharply and severely as possible. His remarks were greeted with enthusiasm.

The Prussian Loss.

In the North German Parliament, after the King's speech had been delivered, a loan of twelve million thalers was carried unanimously amid the wildest expression of enthusiasm by all parties.

Commander of the Swiss Troops.

ZURICH, July 20.—Count Bargan has been appointed commander-in-chief of the forces of Switzerland.

Official Nominations.

PARIS, July 20.—The *Journal Officiel*, this morning, contains a decree nominating Gen. Edmund Lebeouf, lately Minister of War, as Major General; Viscount De Jean, Minister of War, *ad interim*, and Prince DeLatour Dauvergne as Ambassador to Vienna.

Got Their Passports.

It is understood that all the French Consuls in the German Confederation have received their passports.

The German Ultimatum.

LONDON, July 20.—The Berlin correspondence says France ultimatum was an evidence of hostility the destruction of a bridge near Blandiar, which was merely the result of a misapprehension of orders, and declare that Belgium remains legally neutral.

Napoleon Condemned by the Spanish Papers.

The Spanish papers unanimously condemn Napoleon for declaring war.

Dogfight.

LONDON, July 20, 6:30 P. M.—Of the rumored collision which took place this morning near Forbach, between the French and Prussian advance guards, nothing further is known and some doubt is cast on the report, as the advices from Paris to-day are positive that there has been no fighting.

No Fresh Proposals with France.

Earl Granville reports that the determined and absolute refusal of the Emperor Napoleon to entertain negotiations will render it unavailable that any attempt to renew them will be useless until a great battle has been fought.

Paris Convention Repudiated.

LONDON, July 20.—It is reported that France denies that the stipulations of the Paris convention apply to the present war.

German Troops to be Raised in this Country.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Quite a number of distinguished American generals, who during the late war commanded German soldiers, are on their way to Washington to consult with the Prussian Minister, with a view to raising German troops in this country to engage in the war against France.

German Mass Meeting in Omaha.

OMAHA, July 20.—There was a mass meeting of Germans here to-night, to take steps for substantial aid to France.

OPINIONS OF AMERICAN JOURNALS.

No Distrust of Our Securities.

[From the Philadelphia Record.]

There is almost absurdity in the failure that is most difficult to foresee—the sudden paralysis of the European money markets, and the probable extent of the returns of American securities. The first will happen to those nations if it is reasonable to suppose, but it is impossible as yet to approximate to an estimate. The sudden and heavy meetings in the money centres in London is attributable to other causes than any distrust of their value as an investment, as shown on the first day of the late large sales of our bonds are held in London on speculation. In times of such excitement it is not to be wondered at that they should be pressed upon the market at a sharp loss. One of the first impulses of the banker or capitalist is to strengthen his own financial condition at all hazards or at whatever loss.

How Much we will be Disturbed.

[From the N. Y. Times.]

There may be some question as to how far the troubles abroad are likely to affect our import trade, but all domestic causes being equal, it seems reasonably certain that this trade, in the case of foreign merchandise taken by our markets for consumption, will fall very far below what we have just entered. Still proves at least equal to the year 1870, but as the reduced tariff act will affect the duties on sugar, coffee, tea, &c., for full six months of the year, the receipts from these articles of income will fall off, as heretofore stated, about $17,500,000. On the other hand, should our new crops, West and South, be cut off by the demand for breadstuffs and provisions, as well as cotton, prove as encouraging as we now hope they may, the consumption of foreign merchandise will be much increased, and with a rise of 5 or 10 per cent. over 1870, and thus give the Treasury nearly, or quite, the same customs. For would afford $17,500,000 for gold interest on the public debt, and $25,000,000 for the reduction of the principal. In the lower estimate, $17,000,000 for interest, and $10,000,000 to the reduction of the principal.

How We Will be Benefited.

[From the Chicago Republican.]

Should the war just begun continue for any length of time, we may expect a continuance of the excitement in breadstuffs, though perhaps in a modified form. The yield of cereals in Europe this year is not up to the average, and the march of armies through countries does not tend to improve its vegetable properties, hence it is reasonable to expect a largely increased foreign demand on this country for breadstuffs. In the United States the yield of wheat this year is estimated, by competent authorities at one-fifth below that of 1869, while the yield of corn, oats, &c., will be much in excess of last year. The war crops seem, but root crops, potatoes, &c., will no doubt yield a bountiful return, so that, on the whole, America will have a large surplus of breadstuffs.

Great Britain and Russia.

[From the Herald.]

The London *Times*, which is always a safe index of the dominant British sentiment of the hour, very emphatically charges France with having, "without a shadow of excuse, plunged Europe into a war of which no person living may see the end." If these dispatches prove to be correct, it is impossible to doubt that when the struggle already commenced may ultimately involve every nation in Europe and become the most general and the most disastrous in the whole history of mankind. So long as no other great Powers remained silent and inactive it was permitted us to contemplate the appropriately Prussian fight of the North German Confederation against France with great zest. Now, however, it seems we must look less exclusively to France and Prussia, and enlarge our horizon so as to include the whole of Europe.

In what circumstance is Russia likely to interfere? Possibly if France attempts to force either Spain or Italy into active alliance. Certainly if Austria joins France. Certainly, too, if France comes out of the struggle successful and attempts to demand the map of Europe. Russia gave France full opportunity in Italy. Since we not unwilling that the Hapsburgs should be driven from the peninsula. She has not taken any interest in the affairs of Spain. South of a certain line France, so far as Russia was concerned, might do what she liked. But north of an certain line France must be taught she may not meddle. Even if too much elated by the news of the glories of another Jena, Russia will not permit France to annex the Rhine provinces, at least not without the sanction of a European Congress, and probably not at all without adequate compensation to herself. The treaty of Great Britain cannot see Belgium and Holland crushed, and Sweden and Denmark, by the treaty of Vienna, which guaranteed the independence of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Parker, that Belgium was a principal party to the division of the Netherlands and the establishment of the Kingdom of Belgium, and should the rights of Belgium in any sense be trampled upon she must draw the sword in support of honor. If her allies, because they are weak, are to be left to their fate, she must abrogate her right to rank with the great Powers. Besides there are other considerations. Russia and England are not likely to draw Great Britain into the strife. She will aim at doing the carrying trade of the world. She will happen to derive most of her profits from the misfortunes of others

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
Major W. H. KREW, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, XXIIND DISTRICT,
FELIX S. BRUNOT, Allegheny.

STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.

ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NEWELL, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.

COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.

PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.

CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

We observe that in New York the belief prevails to a considerable extent that "our market is to buy back five-twenties at very cheap rates in currency, while selling its large surplus in gold at very high rates in currency." This certainly would be a very good arrangement could it be made to work. Into transactions of this kind no inconsiderable part of our surplus capital is likely to go.

One of the immediate effects of the war will be the reduction at least one half of our summer travelers to Europe, for pleasure. Ex-soldiers desirous of seeing how they do it, adventurers in search of employment, and a certain kind of uneasy characters, always on hand for a scrimmage, to say nothing of Frenchmen and Germans returning to take a hand in the fight, will to some extent take the places of more pleasure seekers and tourists. The result will be that some millions of money, which otherwise would be expended abroad, will be kept at home to help swell the length-ened out Income Tax.

The recall of Mr. Motley is regarded in certain quarters as a retaliation by the President on Mr. Sumner for his opposition to the San Domingo treaty. This is Mr. Sumner's own view of the matter; but it should be remembered that Mr. Sumner, above almost any other man, is disposed to make himself the hub of events and center of doings of importance. Before the recall was consummated Senator Wilson wrote the President, appealing earnestly for Mr. Motley's retention, declaring that his removal would be construed into retaliation on Mr. Sumner, and almost saying that the President could not afford to carry things with the Senator to such an extent—a view of the case which seems to have had no effect, in fact Mr. Motley had already been recalled. The country cares little about the matter, except that it is fully represented at the Court of St. James. A full canvass of the merits of Mr. Frelinghuysen, the new Minister, seems to be favorable to the action of the President, who need fear nothing from the attempt of Mr. Sumner to draw the lines between the Executive and himself. We are sorry to see it intimated that Mr. Frelinghuysen may not accept, from private considerations.

Tuscon other telegraphic dispatches from Europe within the last few days have been read with the greater emotion, perhaps, none has been received of greater interest than the announcement from Berlin, on the fifth instant, that "private property on the high seas will be exempted from seizure by Prussian ships, without regard to reciprocity." No more striking indication has lately been given that the world is really advancing in civilization. The meaning of the last clause of the dispatch we suppose to be that whatever France may do, Prussia will not seize private property. The credit of having taken this important step in mitigation of the evils of war, belongs to the German belligerents with whom most of the world was already predisposed to sympathize, and surely King William will not suffer by the act. No doubt it will be reciprocated by France. An important result of the policy to the United States is that it permits the usual and regular transmission of the mails on the vessels hitherto employed in the service, and also the continued transit to and fro of passengers. In this manner those martially inclined Germano-Americans and Franco-Americans who wish to become combatants beyond the sea will find their wishes facilitated.

The death of M. Prevost-Paradol, the new French Minister, will cause profound regret throughout the country. He entered upon the duties of his high position in Washington with the most favorable prepossessions of the American people. As he was known to have opposed the Imperial policy by which they had been justly offended, he was looked upon as the representative of the French nation whose relations with the United States have always been friendly. It will probably not be easy to find a person equally distinguished and equally in sympathy with American institutions to take his place as the Minister of the French Emperor in Washington. By many of the prominent members of the party with which Prevost-Paradol had been longest identified, he was much blamed for accepting office under the Imperial Government. By some he was charged with having sacrificed principle to ambition, and it is not impossible that misgivings as to the propriety of his course, misgivings, perhaps, intensified by the knowledge first received on his arrival in this country, that France had been plunged by the Government he served into war without sufficient cause, may have been a part of the overwhelming burden of care and trouble under which his mind gave way.

That, however, is a mere conjecture which, perhaps, ought not to be hazarded in the entire absence of corroborative facts. For if some of his former party friends condemned his acceptance of office, many of them expressed their approval and declared that as Minister in Washington, he was emphatically the right man in the right place, an English expression aptly and happily by Edmund About, a brother journalist, to indorse the propriety of the appointment.

Has the idea of dividing the Republicans of Allegheny been abandoned by the Ring and is this the reason the "organ" ignores the question entirely? When the question whether there should be another ticket was first put, the attempt was made to pole-poh it down, and treat the Reformers and their ticket as of no account. But that style of treating the question, like the "organ's" mode of referring to the Reformers at the outset as "whelps," seems to have been abandoned. To cease to stigmatize such a large body of the most influential Republicans and respectable citizens in the manner the "organ" did, was a good sign. To cease to call them "whelps" and sneer at them as nobodys was something to be noted in the line of decency. The truth is, the Ring and their "organ" came to find out that the Reformers were too numerous and too respectable to be despised, and the tune was changed; and so, too, the sooner they make up their minds, if they have not already done so, that the Republican ticket must not be disregarded, the better will it be for them and the party. The truth is, the people are with the Reform movement, and the ticket suits them exactly. It may not suit the Ring, but they must be prepared with a reason for putting another in the field, if they expect to get votes for it. Although the question has been pressed more than ten days, no one has pretended to give the shadow of a reason why another Republican ticket should be brought into the field. Why should true, earnest Republicans consent to stand as candidates against the nominees already before the party? Who, fit to be a candidate, will consent thus to lend a hand to destroy the party and give success to the enemy? The cry of regularity is raised, as though to reform the outrageous abuses in the affairs of the party and county is not always "regular." It is "regular" to turn our conventions into bear gardens, cheat the public and falsify the records, "mark" in candidates who lack half a score of votes and "mark" out candidates who with honesty would have votes to spare. It is "regular" to parcel out the offices for the pensioning of hacks, make brokerage of the public patronage, and strengthened by military exercise and life in the open air. And this superior physical strength of the Prussian soldier is expected to appear to great advantage, especially in the cavalry service. Who lives will see.

All expectation of funding the debt for the present vanish with the appearance of marching armies in Europe. His calculations in this regard having been upset, the Secretary of the Treasury will have enough on his hands growing out of the same causes. It will require all his vigilance to keep an eye on the financial affairs of the world and guard our country against the consequences of the violent fluctuations which may be reasonably looked for. The first spasm over, he will more than likely find it easy sailing. The sudden upheaval in the gold market will require some experience on his part, as also the decline of American securities at home and abroad; but he will be assisted by an increased animation in most departments of business which is likely to be imparted by the war, especially should it be protracted. There certainly is as much reason to suppose that unemployed foreign capital will seek our securities, as, when the first tremor is over, that they will be rushed back upon us. Of one thing there can be even now absolute certainty: a brisk demand for our breadstuffs, whereby vast sums will be distributed throughout our country, which, in turn, will stimulate every department of trade and manufactures, give employment to labor, and produce general briskness. Of this much we may feel tolerably assured, whether the war be long or short, for this year the crops of Europe are short, while ours is at least fair, all of which will have a brisk movement at high rates. So much capital as will be drawn out to purchase and move the incoming crops cannot be set afloat without imparting a certain favorable influence, notwithstanding the high prices we will have to pay for our breadstuffs. In business activity Mr. Boutwell will receive support, for it will insure a sustaining volume of inflowing taxes wherewith to keep up his monthly exhibits. Whether the war in Europe will have more than a temporary effect on his funding project, especially since which he will find time to consider. Manifestly it is one of no little importance.

The New York *Sun* claims to have unearthed a scheme of a certain Mr. P. Papin to swindle the would-be emigrants to the West. The story is that after inducing numbers of young men and women to join him in a colony to cooperate in settling lands in Colorado, he suddenly turned the organization into the Humanitarian Pioneers' Association, a sort of socialistic concern. Among the arbitrary rules Papin promulgated was one requiring all males over twenty-five years, and all females over twenty-one, to be married. The initiation fee is five dollars, and for this every dupe is promised one hundred and sixty acres of land, and the first year's provisions, seeds, agricultural implements, &c. The rate of assessment was absurdly low. Judges Barnard and Cardozo appointed new commissioners of appraisal, and already $1,000,000 has been offered for the property which by will find time to consider. Manifestly it is one of no little importance.

The Chicago *Times* giving the official result of the vote upon the new constitution, reports the majorities in favor of each proposition. The figures are as follows: New constitution 90,703; section relating to railroads, 121,671; counties article, 108,641; warehouses, 121,641; county seats, 93,-679; legislative apportionment, 29,314; minority representation, 29,314; municipal subscription to rail roads, 98,626; canal section, 70,463. The largest vote polled was upon the railroad section—124,337. The largest vote polled against any section was upon the canal section—124,097. Warren county not having officially reported, its vote is not included in this statement.

The New York Legislature of 1869 authorized the appropriation of thirty-three lots owned by the city, near Fourth avenue and Forty-third street, for a new Harlem depot. Commissioners appointed by Judge Ingraham fixed the price thereof at $75,000. Appeal was made to the Supreme Court by property holders, on the ground that the property could only be taken for public use, whereas the erection of a depot for a private railroad corporation was private use. The Court also urged that the rate of compensation was absurdly low. Judges Barnard and Cardozo appointed new commissioners of appraisal, and already $1,000,000 has been offered for the property which by will find time to consider. Manifestly it is one of no little importance.

A Berlin dispatch, of yesterday, says:

> It is now stated here that the failure of the intrigue between the Empress Eugenie and Count Bismarck, in the matter of the proposed double betrothal between France and Prussia, by the father of the bride to be in a Madrid, has involved him in debt and generally despised.

Such is the picture in which the "present trouble" is traced to so ignoble a source. The likelihood of the theory will be best appreciated in the knowledge of the fact that Napoleon married on the 12th of September, 1861, to the Princess Antoine, a sister of the reigning King of Portugal. They have three sons.

The New York Board of Health is after the patent medicine men with a sharp stick, that prods in a way they little expected and least like. The people have long been doctoring themselves with they know not what miserable decoctions of drugs, but are no longer to be permitted to poison themselves in ignorance. The remedy just inaugurated against the "remedies" is to publish widely the exact analyses of the various patent medicines, determined by the labors of the Board, who find out just what the articles are made of.

The palace car mania has taken another step, it can scarcely be called of progress. So numerous have become the newly married couples visiting Saratoga that, for the especial accommodation of their sumptuous style of travel, it has been placed upon the Saratoga Railroad. It is of course "sperb" and has a saloon, state rooms and private rooms, carpets, painting, gilding, upholstering and mirrors. There are so generous to shame even "Shoddy" into modesty and into using more quiet and decent cars.

Our trade with both France and Germany is very large. Last year we imported from France goods to the value of $40,393,321, and from the North German Union goods to the value of $25,276,596, and we exported to the same countries as follows: To France, $41,671,-745, and to the North German Union $41,262,-431. This is a large trade to be so suddenly interrupted, and the question is, can it, or can it manage to do without, but it is quite a different matter with the goods we export to these countries for we can, and of course will be thus partially or wholly cut off. Among the latter, says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, are nearly one fifth of our cotton crop, a large proportion of our breadstuffs, and nearly one fourth of our petroleum. Of these articles, cotton will be the most affected, as it is the staple of which the manufacturers of France and Germany stand most in need. Petroleum, it is true, is a Greek term from which the Germans derive their word for light, but the Germans have coal in abundance, and can easily dispense with petroleum for the whooping cough.

There are six applications daily for the admission of patients to the Illinois hospital for the insane.

In Lowell, Mass., after the value of sheep or any other animal killed by dogs has been determined, the proceeds of a dog tax, the residue is used for the city library. Last year the net result thus devoted was $1,350.

The French people having been granted the right to petition in the Corps Legislatif, make curious requests. Thus, they ask the prohibition of the further building railroads, because they exercise a pernicious effect on rural morals. Also, they desire the count from July 1, 1863, to July 1, 1870, 13,622. Of these 11,433 have been disposed of, including 8,874 coming on law causes, leaving 2,188 corresponding July 1, 1870.

Donald G. Mitchell's plans for the ornamentation of the Princeton College grounds are agreed.

Mrs. Sophia Dickey, the last surviving child of Major General John Stark, the hero of Bennington, died on Saturday at Reading, Mass. She was upwards of ninety years of age.

Lazaro Fuchs, one hundred and twelve years of age, is still living near Warsaw. Only three years have elapsed since his wife became grey, and when he was ninety-three years old he had a son born to him. His father lived to be one hundred and twenty years, and his grandfather one hundred and twenty-six years. So says the *Gazeta Polska Gedanske*.

The Birmingham *Post* says: "The favorable report we were able to give last week in reference to Mr. Bright's health is more than confirmed by later information. The rapid progress toward complete recovery will necessarily be slow, but is unquestionable in a fair way to the restoration of his powers.

Chief Justice Chase is summering in Minnesota.

The Pope, late rumor says, thinks he will not live very long.

Some heartless man declares that "when Miss Tennie C. Claflin was married to James Bartle, a faro banker, ten years ago, she was not more than twenty-five or thirty years old."

Mr. J. H. Schroeder, of Harrisburg, has just founded an asylum for destitute widows and their children in Harrisburg, which cost him about $950,000. His donations to the poor on most besides to several hundred thousand dollars annually.

General John A. Garfield began life as a canal boy on the Erie Canal.

Rev. Robert Collyer writes to the Chicago *Journal*: "Goldwin Smith is hated and outcast and hissed in Oxford, not for his utter to and especially since its company's annual salary is $50,000—double that of the President.

The Coast Survey and the Smithsonian Institution will send out one or two scientific men with Captain C. Hall, and they will immediately begin studies thoroughly fit themselves for the duties they are to undertake.

Kansas City has 17,945 population.

Miles Iva Keeny, of South Bend, Ind., purposes to study in the Law Department of Michigan University next term.

At Chillicothe, Indiana, the children sit in the gas works and inhale the fumes as a cure for the whooping cough.

There are six applications daily for the admission of patients to the Illinois hospital for the insane.

In Lowell, Mass., after the value of sheep or any other animal killed by dogs has been determined, the proceeds of a dog tax, the residue is used for the city library. Last year the net result thus devoted was $1,350.

The French people having been granted the right to petition in the Corps Legislatif, make curious requests. Thus, they ask the prohibition of the further building railroads, because they exercise a pernicious effect on rural morals. Also, they desire the count from July 1, 1863, to July 1, 1870, 13,622. Of these 11,433 have been disposed of, including 8,874 coming on law causes, leaving 2,188 corresponding July 1, 1870.

Donald G. Mitchell's plans for the ornamentation of the Princeton College grounds are agreed.

Mrs. Sophia Dickey, the last surviving child of Major General John Stark;

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY, July 20.

There is a good local demand for money and good paper is readily discounted at reasonable rates.

The New York stock market to-day has been weak and irregular, suffering a decline of ⅛ to over 2 per cent. Fort Wayne, on account of being held largely in foreign markets, experienced a decline 3⅝; Wabash declined to 69¾; St. Paul's and North West Common and Michigan Southern experienced a decline of ½ to ⅝; Cleveland and Pittsburgh fell to 95¾, a decline of 1¾ per cent. Mariposa Central also experienced a decline of 2 per cent; Harlem 1½, decline; Chicago and Alton 1 per cent; Chicago and Northwestern preferred, Illinois Central, Reading, Rock Island, and Erie all remained steady and firm throughout to the close.

Governments opened dull, with a slight decline from yesterday's closing quotations. At 12:30 P. M. they were weak, 62's reacting the low figure of 77¾ at 2:30 P. M. they were dull, with a still further decline.

The gold market to-day was firm and steady. The opening figure was 11⅝, a decline of 1⅛ on the closing quotations of yesterday. The highest figure during the day was at 3:30 P. M., it being then quoted at 22⅞, and closed firm and steady at 22⅝.

The New York Evening *Post* of yesterday attributes the advance of gold on Monday to the following explanations reporting a renewed panic in London and stating that 5-20's of '62 were nominally 91; the last rate for carrying was seven per cent:

The *World* of Tuesday says that the speculative excitement of the previous day continued in the Gold Room, the fluctuations being wide, frequent, and exhausting four or five times a minute." German bankers, whom it represents as the "chief bulls in the gold market," and whom it charges with having recently "unloaded" and "sold out," are said to have been the purchasers of Government bonds, doing all in their power to bring down the national credit." This seems to be a peculiar view of the case, the "bulls and bears" of all national ities having but little regard for the "national credit" in their ardent conflict for the "profits." It is said that the "bulls" are among the best informed of leading financial men that, during the war on the continent with its consequent excitement, gold will rise to par, and all paper securities correspondingly low, with speculative fluctuations.

—The New York *Herald* gives a graphic account of the excitement which prevailed in the Gold Room on Monday, and the unprecedentedly rapid fluctuations in that one day of that day. It says the changes were so frequent that the gold telegraph dial was inadequate to the task of keeping up with the price, and the registered quotations was for a time a half to three quarter per cent, behind the sales as made in the pit of the room. Register Moorehead, in whose charge the instrument was undergoing manipulation, was, moreover, compelled to abandon duty of making the official record of the quotations, and his book was temporarily transferred to Secretary Akers, whose habits of fast penmanship were taxed to their utmost in preserving the written history of this grand record memorable epoch in the latest remembered of gold. It adds that the excitement of that day was a surprise and a great disappointment to the conservative bankers in that city. Primarily, it says, it was occasioned by the virtual blockade of our exports in the present derangement of shipping facilities, which has checked the outflow of commercial bills that would have gone and will go, sooner or later, in place of gold, as the most available article of export. Again, it is supposed that one of the causes why are operating for a rise in gold and a fall in government bonds were the authors of or abettors of the bear movement in gold that had joined Prussia. Many of the foreign bankers, tempted by the opportunity for profit, went short of the gold in our market and have endeavored to produce a panic in furtherance of their plans. It is a curious fact, however, that in the present crisis the bankers have been higher in Europe than in New York, as anybody will ascertain by examining out the price in gold with exchange added. It was the sudden reversal in the price and accompanying buoyancy of our bonds abroad, at a time which drove these speculators to the desperate resource of unloading on us, that so much frightened the shorts and created a general scramble. Until the actual amount of bonds to be returned from Europe under this crisis is known, it is impossible to safely say that the worst of which is going may advance. Although the "bulls" enjoy a triumph at present, it is not considered by any undoubtedly comes. Just now the friends of our national credit are besieged by the forced sales of our securities in the gold and stock market, where in the excitement and liquidity of capital, everything is bought and sold, often without regard to intrinsic merit. Were we in debt to Europe outside of the nominal indebtedness of our bonds, we should be under the necessity in this juncture of making heavy shipments of the profits of our country. National Bureau of Statistics shows that for the ten months of the fiscal year up to March our exports in gold values were only the trifle of five millions of dollars over imports. In other words, the millions of bonds returned to Europe the past year were bought by Europeans not as investments, but were shipped in forced payment of the balance of trade. Our exports for the year 1870, as now estimating, therefore, the amount of bonds likely to be returned to us the gathering momentum this important fact. The capitalists and peasants of Europe who bought our five-twenties the past year, when their home investments were undisturbed, are not likely to part with their investments when a state of war is certain to depress alike English consols, French rentes, and Prussian and Russian 4's. Let the public, moreover, remember that the only condition of the future calculated to enhance gold in the United States over bonds is influence started or removed the conditions will be harmonious for a decline in gold, but with war in Europe we shall strip every bushel of grain and barrel of provisions we can scare. Our imports of silks, laces, and other manufactures of France will be suspended. England will be our market while in war, and if her goods we are annually buying best and cost for the reason that East and West we are building rivals for her Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Bradford and Rochdale."

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.	
U. S. Bonds '81	112¾	112⅞	112⅞	
U. S. Bonds '62	111¾	111¾	111¾	
U. S. Bonds '64	109	109	109	
U. S. Bonds '65	109½	109½	109½	
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	107¾	107¾	107¾	
U. S. Bonds '67	108½	108½	108½	
U. S. Bonds '68	108½	108½	108½	
10-40s	104½	104½	104½	
Gold	112⅛	112⅜	112¼	

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112⅛
U. S. 6-20s, 1862	111¾
U. S. 6-20s, 1864	109
U. S. 6-20s, 1865	109½
U. S. 6-20s, 1865, new	107¾
U. S. 6-20s, January and July, 1865	108½
5-20s, January and July, 1867	108½
5-20s, January and July, 1868	108½
U. S. 10-40s	104½
Pacific 6s	104½

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the opening sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

July 20, 1870.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
N. Y. Central	96¾	96¾	97	97¼	96	96¼
Do Scrip	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Erie	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
Reading	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
Harlem	135	135	135	135	135	135
Michigan Cent'l	135	135	135	135	135	135
Lake Shore	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾
Illinois Central	137	137	137	137	137	137
Cleve. & Pitts	97	97	97	97	97	97
Northwestern	82	82	82	82	82	82
Do preferred	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
Rock Island	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
Ft. Wayne	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
Chicago & Alton	94	94	94	94	94	94
Do preferred	98	98	98	98	98	98
Terre Haute	13	13	13	13	13	13
Do preferred	32	32	32	32	32	32
Wabash	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Fort Wayne	97	97	97	97	97	97
Ohio & Miss	34	34	34	34	34	34
C. C. C. & I.	100	100	100	100	100	100
Union Pacific	88	88	88	88	88	88
Hartford & Erie	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
N. J. Central	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
Quicksilver	37	37	37	37	37	37
W. U. Tel	34	34	34	34	34	34
Pacific Mail	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½
Pacific Mail, new	80½	80½	80	80½	80½	80½
Adams Express	67	67	67	67	67	67
Wells Fargo	115	115	115	115	115	115
American	57	57	57	57	57	57
United States	73	73	73	73	73	73
Canton	55	55	55	55	55	55

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Tues.	Wed.	Ad.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	96¾	96¾		¼
N. Y. Central scrip	96¾	95¾		¼
Erie	22¾	22¾		
Reading	95¾	99¾	4	
Harlem	135	135		
Illinois Central	139	137		2
Cleve. and Pitts	98	97		1
Northwestern	83	82		¾
Do. preferred	85¾	85¾		
Rock Island	111¾	111¾		
St. Paul	69¾	69¾		
Do. preferred	91¾	91¾		
Fort Wayne	97¾	97		¾
Ohio and Miss	34¾	34		¾
Pacific Mail	81¾	80½		1¼
Adams Express	67	67¼	¼	
Wabash	69¾	69¾		
Do. preferred	72	72		
Lake Shore	123¾	123¾		
Gold	112⅞	112⅞		

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Board every day while in session, no purchases and sales on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers, Government, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 20, 1870.

REMARKS—We can report a fair market with a liberal demand for the leading articles. The war excitement continues without abatement, and speculation will be the order of the day for some time to come. Chicago and other markets have entered the field and have made large purchases of flour and grain in expectation of receiving something handsome as prices are expected to advance further during the next few days. The stock of flour in this market is not a large one, still there seem no scarcity, the mills are well supplied with wheat and are doing a good business; still they are not anxious to sell as they prefer holding on. The general impression is that the top has not yet been reached. One thing is very evident, holders prefer selling small to large lots. Groceries—The market was firm, with a good demand for home purchasers. On the other hand holders are not anxious to sell small lots, particularly of imported articles, as many of them could not be replaced at the present figures. This being the situation at the present time, the sales naturally were not of a very extensive kind. Most of the leading houses have been preparing for this state of affairs, and have laid in a good stock of both foreign and domestic merchandise, and could readily sell out at a good profit if they were so inclined. See following table for prices of the leading articles for the past two weeks:

	Last Week.	This Week.
Flour, bbls	3,187	3,231
Apples, bbls	30	191
Potatoes, bbls	970	1,711
Corn, sacks	984	417
Wheat, sacks	2,054	1,414
Barley, sacks	639	859
Rye, sacks	240	257
Oats, sacks	1,077	5,074
Butter, pkgs	181	145
Bacon, pkgs	503	548
Bacon, pieces	2,800	2,800
Dried Beef, pieces	28	28

ASHES—We have nothing new to note as regards sales. The demand was moderate and prices ruled steady. Stock is light and the stock on hand is ample for all purposes. The rates for round lots were: Soda ash, from 4 to 4½ cent., 3 per refined, 5½ to 6 cent., 3 per Pearls 7 to 8 cent. Potash 7 to 8.

BEANS—The receipts were barely sufficient to meet the wants of the home market. Previous prices were well sustained. We can report sales at $2 65 to 2 90.

CANNED OIL—The market was dull; prices are too irregular to quote correctly; we omit them until they become more settled.

FEED, BARLEY—Sales of No. 1 at 95c; 2 at 90c; 3 at 80c. Oatmeal, A and B, 9 barrel and No. 2 at 8 barrel.

LIME—Was in fair demand. We note sales of Cleveland white at $2 25. Eastern $1 75 to 1 80.

BUTTER—We are reported regular sales at 30 cent. We are reported regular sales at 30@ 35c for fresh.

BUTTER—The receipts have fallen off whilst the demand has improved. The tendency is evidently upward. Sales of prime fresh roll at 20@22c; sales of packed at 16@18c for shipping. Sales of handsome grades of roll at 25c per cent. Central also experienced a decline of 2 per cent; Harlem 1½, decline; Chicago and Alton 1 per cent; Chicago and Northwestern preferred, Illinois Central, Reading, Rock Island, and Erie all remained steady and firm throughout to the close.

CHEESE—Sales of No. 1 sweet offer at 19@20 ⅌ barrel.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $6 00 ⅌ case, other brands $4 00@7 00.

POTATOES—The receipts are increasing; with a fair demand, and should such be the case, the tendency being downwards. The old crop is reported extensively engaged in and

The Daily Commercial.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cheese and Flour—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Bankrupt Notice—C. Woodcock.
House Wanted—Look Box 911.
Country Residence for sale—Isaac Morley.
Ordinance—Fencing of Mount Washington.
Ordinance—Borough of Mount Washington.
White Lawn Over-Dresses—White, Orr & Co.
Purchaser Wanted—R. Oney.
Proposals—Federal street and Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway.
Dandruff—Professor D. Mayer.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Dr. Harris' Summer Cordial.
Consolidation—Corp & Stoughton.
Charge Book Lost—East Liberty and Pittsburgh Express.
Pew for Sale—Christ M. E. Church.
Medicine Chests—Jos. Fleming.
Summer Complaint—Harris' Summer Cordial.
Men Wanted—Y. M. C. A. Employment Bureau.
Young Man Wanted—Y. M. C. A. Employment Bureau.
New Book to be Issued—Pittsburgh: Its Industries and Commerce.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Diarrhœa—Harris' Summer Cordial.
For the Teeth—Orodont.
Cholera—Harris' Cramp Cure.
Vitalia for the Sick—Hagerman & Co.
Dr. Harris' Cramp Cure.
Dyspepsia Remedy—C. F. Gulton's.
Vermifuge—B. A. Fahnestock & Co.
Health Hair Renewer—R. P. Hall & Co.
Spalding's Glue.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dunnale & Co.
Dysentery—Harris's Summer Cordial.
Special Bargains—Morgenstern & Co.
White Tried Oil, etc., etc.—McClaran, Gardner & McKennan.
Meeting—Pittsburgh Grain Elevator Co.
Bolting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Fit Wagon Wheels—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Pure White Lead—Davis, Chambers & Co.
Fire Brick and Clay—Harbison & Walker.
Metropolitan Hotel—Simeon Leland & Co.

CHINAMEN.

Who Employs them—How they are Doing in California.

[From the Alta California.]

Chinese immigration has ceased to be Californian, and has become national; and it will evidently have to be met from a politico-economical, if not from a partisan, standpoint for many years. One of the minor points connected with the question relates to persons who employ the Chinamen already here. It has been asserted that they are slaves, and the falsehood of that impudent statement having been exposed, the enemies of the Chinese have asserted that they are brought here and employed by capitalists for the purpose of injuring while labor.

We have already shown, in previous articles, that there is no contest between capital and labor in this State; that the wages are higher here than in any other part of the world, and that the journeymen mechanics possess more property here, on an average, than in any other country; and that the usefulness of factories and the lack of employment for laborers is done for the benefit of the laboring man, rent and interest on goods manufactured are here less than in the Eastern States on manufactures imported from the Atlantic. In the coarser articles, such as blankets, soleleather, coarse shoes and cheap furniture, when require little labor, relatively, we can compete with New York; but not in fine merinos, morocco, oak-sole leather, fine furniture, and so on. Our manufacturing industry suffers because Eastern factories can undersell us in many branches, and the result is that our capitalists and laborers are both alike losers. The former cannot make a very profitable investment in manufacturing establishments. The capitalists and laborers in California, as elsewhere, have the same interest, and that is that our industry should be put into such condition that work should be furnished to all applicants at the highest prices that would leave a fair profit. If the price of labor is too low, poor men will stay away; if too high, employment cannot be obtained.

The Chinamen are not slaves, nor are they as the Stockton Argonaut says, "innate of capital." Many of them are laboring on their own account, as gardeners, market men, fishermen, peddlers, storekeepers and mechanics. These, we presume, are nearly if not quite one-third of all in the State. The Chinese laundrymen depend for their support chiefly upon the poorer class of white people, and it is in the poorer streets that the Chinese peddlers of fish and vegetables are usually seen. Probably one-third of the Mongolians in California are employed as domestic servants, and as laborers in agriculture, mining and road building. Here, too, the employers are usually poor. In the vineyards, the orchards, the strawberry patches, the wheat fields, the Chinamen are found. Wherever anything is being done to improve the State, by opening new wagon roads or railroads there they are most of the time. The companies which undertake these enterprises are generally poor, and have barely means enough to secure the completion of the work, which is done through the agency of contractors. These are poor men, who employ Chinamen simply because they could not make a profit by employing white labor at the price. The Chinese house servants are mostly in the houses of people who are not wealthy. Poor women dislike to have servants who will tell every little event that happens about the house, and for that reason, as well as the greater cheapness and humility of the Chinese, prefer them. In the first-class hotels, and in the houses of the leading bankers and merchants, the servants are usually Caucasians.

The remainder of the Chinese laborers in the State are employed in factories or by their countrymen. In the former, the manufactures in which they are engaged could not be produced here without their help. If they were expelled, the business would be driven to the Atlantic States; several of our railroads would not have been built if their labor had not been procurable.

There is nothing in the facts to justify the assertion that the Chinamen in California are the thrall of capital, or that they are employed and kept here mostly by rich men. The poor women who want cheap washing, cheap vegetables, and cheap domestic service, do far more than the bankers and importers to keep the Celestials among us.

OHIO NEWS.

Nathaniel Bear, of Sandusky, has three grape vines, one Catawba and one Delaware, upon which are three thousand seven hundred perfect bunches of grapes.

The people of the county vote on the question of levying a tax of $250,000 to secure the location of the new Agricultural College, on Saturday.

John H. Klippart, Assistant State geologist, reports finding in Champaign county extensive marl deposits, covering hundreds of acres, near Urbanaville. The marl is equal to guano as a fertilizer.

General Grant has promised to attend the opening of the Scioto Valley Railroad, Portsmouth, and it is quite probable that he will be accompanied by Mrs. Grant.

The Wadsworth *Enterprise* says S. W. Dean, of River Styx, has six hives of bees from which up to the fourth day of July, he has taken six hundred and fifty pounds of strained honey. He expects, during the season, to take two hundred pounds from the best swarms.

A wife and mother in Franklin township, Ohio, within one year past, has given birth to five children—twins at one time and triplets the other. The Scioto *Gazette* says: If any other county can beat this—and we call for the names to back our report—we shall be glad to hear from it.

At a meeting of the veterans of the late war, held at Toledo on Friday, a society was organized to be known as the "Army of Northwestern Ohio," the membership of which is composed of the officers and soldiers from that section of the State, who participated in the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, or whatever arm of the service, who received an honorable discharge therefrom. General P. H. Slevin was elected President, and General R. C. Lee one of the Vice Presidents. Arrangements were made to hold a reunion at Toledo on September 13th, 1870.

John Ryan, Irish, aged fifty-six years, hostler at Ashtabula House, Painesville, respected for his sobriety, honesty and fidelity, found a bottle in his room on Saturday, the 9th inst., morning, and supposing it to be whisky, drank of it, and died on Monday last about 1 P. M. The bottle proved to be filled to the top of poison mixed with alcohol for destroying bedbugs.

The celebrated counterfeiter, Charles Ulrich, who has been for two years a convict in the Ohio Penitentiary, made a daring and well nigh successful attempt to escape from the prison on Saturday morning about two o'clock.

Five counties in Northern Ohio have an "Old Maids' Society." They had an excursion and picnic recently.

James Rogers, engineer in Rockefeller & Co.'s oil refinery at Cleveland, was caught in the machinery on Saturday last, and mangled in a horrible manner. He died Sunday morning.

The people of Columbus are petitioning the City Council to stop the Sunday liquor traffic. The signatures of fifteen hundred persons have been secured, including those of a number of saloon keepers.

In twenty-four houses in one block in Dayton, there are forty-eight dogs and thirty-six children.

A State Convention of Methodist laymen and clergymen will be held at Delaware, commencing on Tuesday, August 2d, and ending on Thursday evening, August 4th.

A man from Pennsylvania, a stranger in the neighborhood, fell dead in Shadeville, Franklin county, on Monday.

The hotels at Keiley's Island are now crowded.

On Wednesday last, near Warren station, in Shelby county, while a man, his wife and two children were riding in a buggy, a tree fell upon them, killing the mother and youngest child instantly, and seriously injuring the man.

There is living in Warren township, Belmont county, a colored man named Calvin Ramsey, who was born in 1776. He is able to work, and as hearty as some men of sixty.

A lady in Saybrook township, Lake county, was struck by lightning on Sunday. It raised a welt on her head, burned her dress, cut her shoe off, and cut a gash in one foot. Under the circumstances, it seems strange she was not killed instantly.

The certificate of incorporation of a piano manufacturing company, to be located at Ripley, Brown county, was filed in the Secretary of State's office on Monday.

John Miller and August Adams were crushed to death by the caving in of a bank of clay in a brick yard at Toledo on Saturday.

The Hancock *Courier* tells a story of one William Clarkinson, who went to California fifteen years ago, and whose wife, supposing him dead, married another man. The second husband died recently, and the first husband "turned up" at the funeral, and is now living happily with the wife and widow.

A few days ago a little child, aged about two years, daughter of Mr. Jas. G. Geer, of Somerford, Madison county, was drowned by falling into a well. A board covering the well had by some means become loose, and the child, stepping on one end of it, was tilted into the well and drowned before assistance could be had.

A horrid affair occurred in Boston township, Summit county, on Saturday last. A man named George Washburn has for some time suspected a single man named Charles Peebles with too close an intimacy with his wife. He informed him some time since that if he ever caught him in or near his house he would kill him. Saturday forenoon one of Washburn that Peebles was at his house. He at once procured a revolver and going to the house found him there and fired at him. The ball entered his left side near the heart. Peebles ran and was again shot and while falling Washburn ran to him and fired a ball into his brain, killing him instantly. Washburn at once gave himself up and made no attempt to deny his commission of the deed, but claims just cause for it. There is great excitement in Boston township. There being parties who take sides both with the dead and the living participants in this horrid affair.

THE MORMAN WIVES.

How they Regard their Present Relations.

The Utah correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes under a late date: The impression is general in the Eastern States that the Mormon women, as a rule, appreciate the degradation of their position, and, if offered an opportunity, would gladly embrace it and free themselves from the chains of polygamy at once. This idea is wholly erroneous. Doubtless, if each of the Mormon wives could ship off all of her co-wives, and rule alone in her husband's household, she would vote for monogamy at once; but the trouble is, that only one out of a house full, or several houses full, could do this, and the majority would certainly object to the change, on the principle that "half a loaf is better than no bread." It is possible that a very few Mormon wives might, if the opportunity was offered, leave Utah and seek an asylum elsewhere; but it would be very few indeed, I assure you. It is not that the more refined and intelligent of them may not secretly repine at their lot, and long for a proper change, but that they have voluntarily shut themselves off from the chance of such a change in their condition. If the form of marriage into which they have entered were dissolved by legislative enactment to-morrow, where would or could these ex-wives go? Though a majority of them entered into the second Mormon marriage from Mormonism in good faith, and from a conscientious conviction of its divine origin and right and proper, and they cannot, therefore, be classed as common women, who have, through weakness or willfulness, fallen from the path of virtue, and entered deliberately upon a life of vice, they are still damned in a certain sense of the word, and effectually debarred from the chance of entering upon a lawful marriage with the Gentiles. There is no consolation for second-hand wives in any part of the United States or Europe, and if there is not likely to be any improvement in the feeling for years to come, at least, even in the Pacific States marrying men are at a premium, while those of them, too, have children, who must be provided for, and to compel them to leave their husbands, and go into the world without a home, would be both unjust and impolitic. We need not legalize polygamy, but we can manifest a masterly inactivity, so far as the institution itself is concerned, and provide for a gradual extinguishment of the curse by indirect but more effectual measures.

ANOTHER PHENOMENA.

An American Medium Does Some Astonishing Playing and Singing.

The wonderful doings by an American medium are recorded by a London letter writer, who says: "He is a young man about twenty-five, tall and strikingly handsome. His manifestations are of a varied character, but those which attract the most notice, by their novelty and originality, are his musical ones. Visiting a house one day where he happened to be, I heard from a room on the floor above me some very masterly playing on the piano-forte. I went upon the landing to hear better, and found seldom have any player with a finer and stronger grasp of the capabilities of the instrument. In a few moments singing was added—the singing, apparently, of a female, of the highest order of execution and power. Entering the drawing-room, I found the medium alone, and the player and the singer—and he played, talked and sang—was the hero. He assured me that his friends assured me also, that he had never learned to play, and could not even read music, and that he never had the slightest training or influence. I afterward heard him play and sing on two different occasions, in company of forty persons, to their apparently great delight. At Paris, where he was for some time, he took sang for an hour. He assured me, and his friends assured me also, that he had never learned to play, and could not even read music, and that he never had the slightest training or influence. I afterward heard him play and sing for two hours to a company of thirty or forty persons, to their apparently great delight. At Paris, where he was for some time, he took lessons in singing, and was pronounced by Duprez, a most competent judge, to have a splendid voice, and to be a natural singer. He has also played before the Empress Eugenie, and in London he is engaged almost every night at fashionable parties, at which his extraordinary performances are naturally the chief attraction. One of his feats is to sit down to the piano with a musician and take part in a duel—which may be either an original composition or a fantasia with which he is quite unacquainted. Of course, I cannot say personally that he has had no practice, which would be unfair in the face of his denial, but he operates with great breadth and felicity of treatment, and it is really a treat to hear his performance one of a very extraordinary character.

The Coming Theatrical Sensation.

The Paris correspondent of the *N. Y. Times* writes as follows: Grau returned here from Germany yesterday after completing his theatrical arrangements for the Fall season in New York. When he arrived here some months ago he had no definite idea of what his plans would be, but on one point he had made up his mind—that unless he could secure some powerful attraction in either the music al or dramatic line, he would impact nothing. He accordingly addressed himself to Rubenstein, the greatest of living pianists, but after much, though liking very well the idea of making a trip to America, declined an engagement, as he has decided on abandoning the concert-room and devoting himself to the composition Chinese operas. Nilsson he could not have, as she was already engaged to Maurice Strakosch for the season, and also to opera bouffe, he had arrived at the conviction that it would never be a paying institution in America. Thomas therefore remained for him but one chance—a similar one to that by which he had made such a lucky hit in the year before, and he accordingly hurried off to Berlin to make proposals to the great German tragedienne, Mme. Marie Seebach. On arriving there he found that she had gone to Frankfort, and at once wrote to her to offer an engagement. The letter she received in reply were so high—higher than those of Rachel or Ristori—as to be disputed or being able to secure her. He resolved, however, not to abandon the project without trying, and he had a personal interview, and the result justified him in saying with the great Roman, Veni vidi vici. Mme. Seebach was more than she surrendered, and the contract was signed on the 15th of May. The lady whom Mr. Grau takes back with him as the great theatrical star of the coming season, from which high honors on the German stage. She is to Germany what Ristori is to Italy, what Rachel was to France, and Siddons to England. Her success in Vienna, Berlin and St. Petersburg has been equally great, and has obtained for her royal favors. Her great parts are *Marguerite*, in "Faust," *Lady Macbeth*, *Desdemona*, *Juliet*, and *Louise*, in "Love and Intrigue." She plays, however, in about twenty other roles in which she is said to be equally powerful. Artot, Fillason, Mallinger and Mme. Carvalho went to see her, to study her method, which is perhaps her best character, and all profited by the observation of her wonderful genius. Mme. Seebach is about thirty-three years old, and is not unlike Mme. Lafrange in appearance. In play or fashion and expressiveness of action she is unrivaled.

Manufacturing in the south

[From the Jackson (Miss.) Pilot.]

This subject is now claiming a due share of public attention. It is plainly demonstrable that the South pays a tribute of millions of dollars annually which now goes to enrich foreign countries, by a practicable system of manufacturing. Take for example, cotton goods. We grow the staple, and could easily and cheaply at least the coarser fabrics produced from that staple just as well as it can be done in Europe or New England. Then we save the transportation of the raw material one way, and the manufactured goods back again—for the South must have the goods—and that saving alone would make fortunes for manufacturers, and the business carried on here would attract an industrious and intelligent class of population now attracted to other sections. What is true of cotton manufacturing will hold good with regard to the immense number of other prime necessity produced from wood and iron, which, from their bulk, freight and labor, we now almost valueless to her for the want of a little capital, more enterprise, and the application of a few hundred skilled mechanics. It is estimated that at least one million of dollars annually is paid to the North for the manufacture of the brooms she consumes every year, and the same is true of the whole list of household articles, such as blankets, soleleather, coarse shoes and furniture, which require little labor, relatively, we can compete with New York; but not in fine merinos, morocco, oak-sole leather, fine furniture, and so on. Our manufacturing industry suffers because Eastern factories can undersell us in many branches, and the result is that our capitalists and laborers are both alike losers. The former cannot make a very profitable investment in manufacturing establishments. The capitalists and laborers in California, as elsewhere, have the same interest, and that is that our industry should be put into such condition that work should be furnished to all applicants at the highest prices that would leave a fair profit. If the price of labor is too low, poor men will stay away; if too high, employment cannot be obtained.

CITY MATTERS.

Meteorological Observations

Mr. W. G. Dunseath, jeweler, No. 56 Fifth avenue, furnishes the following meteorological observations made yesterday:

Thermometer.		Barometer.	
7 A. M.	80°	7 A. M	29 6 1-10
12 M.	100°	12 M	29 6 1-10
6 P. M.	87°	6 P. M	29 6 1-10

ELSEWHERE.

Philadelphia—Cloudy; N. E.; ther. 79°.
Baltimore—Cloudy; S. W.; ther. 88°.
Cleveland—Clear; W.; ther. 82°.
Detroit—Cloudy; wind W.; ther. 81°.
Cincinnati—Clear; wind S. E.; ther. 85°.
Louisville—Cloudy; S. W.; ther. 89°.
Indianapolis—Cloudy; S.W.; ther. 86°.
Chicago—Clear; wind S. W.; ther. 80°.
St. Louis—Clear; W.; ther. 90°.
Little Rock—Clear; S. E.; ther 81°.
Cheyenne—Cloudy; S.; ther. 61°.

List of Unmatchable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Resil Nicholas, Lowell, Ohio	3
Bliss & Son, B., New York	3
Wahiper, Jos., McKeesport, Pa	3

THAT SHOWER.—Everybody appreciated the refreshing shower of rain yesterday afternoon.

TWENTY-ONE.—This was the number of common cases before the Mayor yesterday morning.

DOGS.—The dead carcasses of fourteen useless canines were taken up by the Street Commissioners yesterday. Verily the war wages.

AQUATIC.—W. F. McCook, of Pittsburgh, of the class of 1870, will pull second oar of the Yale Crew in the coming University race.

ELECTION OF CAPTAIN.—On Friday evening, at half past four o'clock, the election for Captain of company A, Duquesne Grays, will take place.

GONE TO MEXICO.—The street car conductor, concerning whose mysterious disappearance in Pittsburgh reference was made yesterday, is in San Antonio, Mexico.

OWNER WANTED.—Any person having lost a young cow, red in color, can learn of her whereabouts by calling at the Mayor's office. Officer Anderson took her up as an estray.

PERSONAL.—Henry Lambert, Esq., County Controller, is absent on a pleasuring excursion. He will spend the greater portion of his vacation at the Cape May Hotel, and if the Common Pleas, will leave for Cape May in a few days.

WORK COMMENCED.—Trenches are being dug on the Braddock's Field plank road, in which to lay the water mains. They are to be extended from the copper works, Fourteenth ward, to Braddock's Field, and Mr. Hughart, President of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, Twenty third ward.

PROF. MAYER'S DANCING SCHOOL.—Prof. D. Mayer has announced that he has engaged Turner Hall for his dancing school, which will be opened for the reception of pupils on the first Monday of September of next year, and distribut on in September. The scool will, in all probability, be a successful one.

STILL AWAITING IDENTIFICATION.—The body of the unknown man, who as our readers will recollect, met death from sun-stroke on Tuesday, now lies at Devore's undertaking establishment, on Grant street, where it will be kept as long as identification is delayed. Coroner Clawson has held an inquest, but no clue to his identity could be obtained.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—The management of the *Evening Mail* has been reorganized. The paper is now published under the direction of W. J. Kountz, Proprietor; F. A. M. Kreps, Business Manager, and Thomas Williams, Editor. The announcement is made that the paper will be conducted as a strictly independent organ, the representative of no political party or ring."

A PREVENTED SUICIDE.—J. Lambert, made persistent efforts to drown himself in the Monongahela river yesterday, but officer Rosenshell, on duty at the Monongahela depot, dragged him out of the river and to the lockup. This preventing the accomplishment of his designs. He will be arraigned in the police court.

REMOVE THE CARCASSES.—The mortality among dogs seems to be on the increase, and every morning carcasses of canines can be seen lying in our streets and alleys. The sight is not pleasant, and the health officers should arrange for the speedy removal of all defunct animals. Decomposition sets in very soon this weather, and the public health is endangered by permitting dead animals to remain on the streets beyond a few hours.

THE GERMAN MASS MEETING TO-NIGHT.—This evening there will be a grand mass meeting of sympathizers with the cause of Prussia. The meeting wil l be held in Turner Hall, and addressed by Hon. Hugh Lennox Bond, and Germans of this city. The Frohsinn Singing Society, headed by a band, will parade the streets before the meeting, and all true Fatherlanders with the Prussian cause are invited to join in the procession.

LAMP EXPLOSION.—A lamp explosion took place at the corner of Smithfield street and Sixth avenue, about half-past eight o'clock last evening. A man was selling prize packages, and in the lamp which he was using to talk his lamp exploded and the oil flew in every direction, scattering the crowd, and setting fire to Mr. Morrison's store. The fire was blown to stoms.

MARRIED IN JAIL.—Justice Kerr of McClure township, yesterday at the county jail, married John Reed and Mary Ryan. It will be remembered that Burke was implicated a few days ago to answer a charge of outrageously beating Miss Ryan at Wood's Run, and leaving her in an insensible condition in a cellar. There were a number of friends of the parties present, and the ceremony, when performed as a satisfactory termination of the suit.

STOLEN AND RECOVERED.—Yesterday morning, a boy of about sixteen years stole a pocket book containing $100 from the state room of the engineer of the towboat Mary Davage while he (the engineer) was at work in the engine. Captain Clegg, mate, saw the boy in the room, and when the theft was discovered he was questioned, captured, and taken up by Constable Hoffman, who had secreted the money. It was returned over to the owner and no prosecution being at hand, the youthful offender was set at liberty.

HYDROPHOBIA EXCITEMENT.—Yesterday a little dog belonging to Mrs. Elizabeth Pollock, residing on Ninth street, South Side, was killed on the finger. O'Neill pursued the dog into Mrs. Pollock's house, drew a revolver, and discharged three balls into the animal, remarking meanwhile, that if Mrs. Pollock did not get rid of the way he would shoot her. Ninth were the first shots fired in this way, and the Brush yesterday afternoon. A warrant was issued for O'Neill's arrest, and he is now hearing, a fine of $25 and costs was imposed.

NOT MISSING.—We yesterday made a brief reference to the fact that a marble merchant, on Penn street, had been missing for some time, and stated that his partner was in trouble about some unpaid bills. The alleged missing man called yesterday, and assured us that he had not been missing, and that he was merely making collections to meet a note in bank, which he particularly did not want to pay, preferring it to go to protest. The charges of his partner in making misrepresentations about him. The statement that his partner was in trouble in the business would be settled up as soon as possible.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN OF WASHINGTON.—The Washington *Reporter*, of yesterday, says: We are sorry to record the death of our venerable fellow-townsman, George Kuntz, Esq., which occurred at his residence in this place, on Monday morning last, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. Mr. Kuntz was one of the oldest citizens of our town. He was born east of the Alleghanies, but was brought here at an early age of four years, where he has lived ever since. He learned the trade of tanner, and carried on the business successfully for many years. He was a genial, warm-hearted friend, a kind neighbor, and an honest and upright man in the whole community as a scrupulously honest and upright man.

Monongahela Valley District Conference.

The sixth session of the Good Templars' Convention for this District, composed of Washington, Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene counties, will meet in Connellsville on Tuesday and Wednesday, July 26th and 27th instant. Delegates will be received by the hospitable people, and a railroad excursion, a picnic, public meetings, music, &c., all an entertaining programme. Hon. S. B. Chase, Grand Worthy Templar, will preside. The Connellsville Railroad Company will return free all delegates who pay full fare going. Over fifty Lodges will be represented.

Polk Harkins.

John Snyder, saloon keeper on Penn street, made information before Mayor Brush yesterday, charging the veritable "Polk Harkins" with disorderly conduct. Polk, it will be remembered, was committed to the Workhouse on the twenty-fifth of May, for a period of sixty days, and it is said, was released on Saturday. Yesterday he met Snyder on the street, accused him of being instrumental in sending him to the Workhouse, and thereupon proceeded to chastise him in a very summary manner. Officers were sent to arrest him, but he observed them coming and fled to the river. There he jumped into a skiff and rowed out into the river. The officers followed, but notwithstanding Harkins stoned them, he was captured and locked up for a hearing this morning.

Kenwood School.

This institution, located at New Brighton, and which has been in successful operation for fifteen years, as a private boarding school for young gentlemen, is one of the best and one of the most prominent families in Pennsylvania and adjoining States, and is deserving the attention of those who wish to place their boys in a thorough training for a collegiate course, or in which they may be fully fitted for entering into business pursuits. For circulars address Rev. P. Taylor, A. M., Rector, and Charles Jacobus, A. M., Head teacher, assisted by two resident teachers. Among the Board of Reference we notice the names of Gen. George W. Cass, Pittsburgh; Hon. J. Shoenberger, Wm. H. Brown, Christian Yeager, and R. M. McKee, of this city. There are three sessions per year, of fifteen weeks each, and the fall term will begin on Thursday, September 15th. All communications in either wholly or partially filled with the varnish, the latter should be carefully and carefully with their knives, depositing it in a vessel which they carry with them, and throw the shells into a basket at the foot of the tree. In the evening the shells are ready for use. They are again gathered the next morning. This process is repeated throughout the summer, or until the season for gathering it is ended. It is computed the fifty trees, which can be attended by a single worker, will yield one pound of gum every night. When the gathering is over, the varnish is strained through a thin cloth, loosely suspended over an earthen jar.

A Remarkable Woman.

Mrs. Linn, of Brownsville, Fayette county, Pa., born in June, 1762, and now just entering upon her one hundred and ninth year, is in good health, and daughter of Mr. Hughart, of the various Tribes of this locality, an elegant 98 pounds.

Mr Conley's response was decidedly happy. He said that his partner was filled with many emotions because of this mark of respect, esteem and affection. After referring to his career as a member of the bar, and pointing to the success which had attended his labors in the position of Great Sachem, he concluded by saying that he had been and deserved friends among the Red Men, and deserved friends among the Red Men among the Tribes of Allegheny county, and he would never forget the many acts of kindness which had been extended to him by the Red Men of this locality.

At the conclusion of his remarks, the Past Great Sachem donned the beautiful and costly regalia, and retired amid enthusiastic cheering.

THE BANQUET.

The members of the Great Council again formed in line and marched to the supper tables, which were located in the gallery, and here for two hours a sumptuous repast, they at once proceeded to dispatch it. And they succeeded.

After supper, dancing was resumed and was kept up till about four o'clock this morning. Thus did the Red Men pass the night, and early this morning they sought their wigwams, tired, perhaps, but not unhappy. The business of the council will be attended to at a future day, of the question of a revision of the By-Laws.

DEPREDATIONS IN THE SUBURBS.

Numerous Robberies in Braddock's Borough.

On Tuesday night a gang of thieves operated here to a large extent. In Braddock, as many as seven stores were visited, as follows: At Mr. Brown's butcher shop on the plank road the window was entered. Mr. Smith's store adjoining Robinson's hotel was relieved of a quantity of merchandise, but the amount would have been far greater had not Mr. Smith been awakened by the noise. While making a revolver, the thieves escaped. Robinson's hotel was entered from Mr. Smith's store, but we believe nothing was taken from here. Dr. Schooley's residence was invaded and Mrs. Schooley was awakened by the thieves, who had entered the bed chamber. One of them threatened to blow her brains out if she made any alarm. She desisted as a matter of course. The doctor himself was awakened and in attempt to capture the thief was shot at, but it proved unsuccessful. The Hays Hotel, on the plank road, was next visited, and an attempt made to induce Mr. Sewald to let them have the refreshments, and they drove off. The house of W. W. Evans and Mr. Hoover were also entered. At the first $3 in money and some clothing was all they obtained, while at the latter place, a considerable amount of clothing was carried off, in consequence of Mr. and Mrs. H. being absent from home. The thieves appear to have been three in number. The police are on the matter before the Courts, and are prepared to give the rascals a warm reception.

BOY BITTEN BY A DOG.

The Animal Pursued and Shot.

Great excitement was occasioned on Smithfield street, yesterday forenoon, by the report that a mad dog had attacked and bitten a small boy, son of George Hochschwender, saloon keeper, of Smithfield street. Great alarm prevailed in the Monongahela House, when the dog, apparently in a fit, or suffering from some unusual affection, seized the boy by the right leg. The general cry was raised that the dog was mad, and it was hotly pursued by an excited crowd. It ran into the saloon of Mr. Bailey, near First avenue, and the bar-tender slyly struck it a blow with a club upon the counter and discharged a revolver at it. The shot was not fatal, and the wounded dog got again upon the street. Mr. Bailey fired again, and succeeded in killing the animal outright. Dr. Mc Farland, after having attended the boy, and cauterized the wound, with a view to preventing hydrophobia, provided the dog was mad.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

In the case of James Mason and Thomas Hershman, tried for attempting to enter the shoe store of Mr. F. King, with felonious intent, the jury found a verdict of guilty. Sentence deferred.

In the cases of John Welzer, Fred. Stahle and John Dickson, tried for the larceny and selling, judgments of *nolle pros.* were entered by the prosecutor.

Charles Franzell was acquitted of two charges of larceny.

Michael Bradford and John Sullivan were tried for malicious mischief, and acquitted.

Joseph Hall was convicted of a charge of assault and battery, on oath of Mrs. Sands. Sentence not passed.

In the cases that would be got ready for trial at this term having been disposed of, the Court will adjourn until the third Monday in October term, and adjourned to meet on Friday morning, for arguments.

List of United States Patents.

Issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania, for the week ending July 19, 1870, and each bearing that date. Reported weekly for the COMMERCIAL, from the office of David A. Burr, Solicitor of Patents and Attorney in Patent cases, Washington City, D. C.:

No. 105,400—Sucker rod connection; Geo. M. Beckey, Philadelphia.

No. 105,431—Manufacture of white lead; James Cuddy, Pittsburgh.

No. 105,454—Knitting machine; Joseph Hollen, Fostoria.

No. 105,486—Machine for making horseshoe blanks, Abram Reese and Jacob Reese, Pittsburgh.

No. 105,491—Buffer head for car couplings; Wm. Richards, Jr., Franklin.

No. 105,516—Railway rail chair; Samuel H. Smith, Jr., Pittsburgh.

No. 105,531—Lifting jack; Geo. W. Windsor, Philadelphia, assignor to himself and John F. Bellstein, same place.

No. 105,957—Apparatus for generating and burning gases in the manufacture of furnaces; Josiah W. Ellis, Pittsburgh, assignor to himself and S. M. Ellis, Allegheny, antedated July 6, 1870.

No. 105,558—Gas and air heating apparatus for metallurgic furnaces, same parties as above.

No. 105,580—Base burning stove; Henry H. Meisner, Pittsburgh.

No. 105,591—Check valve, Louis E. O'Brien, Latrobe.

No. 105,594—Manufacture of paper; Henry Pemberton, Allegheny City.

Connellsville Railroad Bonds.

Capitalists desiring to make safe and profitable investments should not fail to avail themselves of the opportunity presented by the proposed sale of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad first mortgage seven per cent. bonds, at ninety per cent. and accrued interest. First mortgage bonds, obtained at ninety per cent. of their face, netting seven per cent. Railroad stock, limited to $4,000,000 in aggregate amount, on a work like this, will be found an equivalent already expended upon it to contribute to its substantial value, while the demonstrated certainty of a large business when it is completed, present a security for unquestioned integrity of character as any to be found in its class, or as to the most cautious capitalist would be likely to require. So far as the security is concerned, it must be satisfactory, and the rate of interest should be equally so. For this purpose the highest that can be reasonably looked for from the line is guaranteed. The bonds are held by the First National Bank, Pittsburgh; Commercial Bank Company, Pittsburgh; and First National Bank, Allegheny City.

Miraculous Escape.

Between five and six o'clock last evening, Willie Greenwood, whose parents reside on Third street, in attempting to cross Smithfield street at the corner of Fifth avenue, was struck by the horses of a wagon used for hauling iron and knocked down. Persons who observed the accident called to the driver, but before he could check the wagon both wheels had passed over his abdomen. Mr. David Lowry picked him up as quickly as possible and carried him to the office of Dr. Pierce, on Fifth avenue. An examination resulted in the discovery that the child had received no external injuries, but the surgeon stated that it will possibly be that he internally injured. Imagine, reader, for one moment, a wagon weighing at least a ton passing over the abdomen of a child eight years old and not inflicting any serious injuries! Wasn't it a most miraculous escape?

More of Billy Diehl.—A transaction on 'change, in which Billy Diehl, the inevitable, was the principal, was noted yesterday morning. It will be recollected that the affair was fixed up, and for about the first time in his life Billy was on a visit to the Court of Quarter Sessions, charged with having transgressed the statutes of Allegheny county, and he would never forget the many acts of kindness which had been extended to him by the Red Men of this locality.

SUICIDE.

A Citizen of Birmingham Drowns Himself at Louisville.

On Saturday afternoon last, a German named George Breitwieser committed suicide at Louisville by jumping off a coal barge at the wharf. A young colored boy, who was on the barge at the time, says that the man came to the boat and asked him if there were any policemen about the neighborhood, to which the boy replied, "No." Breitwieser, who was in his shirtsleeves, then pulled off his hat, pants and boots and jumped off into the river. The boy says he saw the man rise to the surface but once, and thinks that he then sank to the bottom. Breitwieser is described as being about five feet eight inches high, dark hair, whiskers and moustache. In conversation with some men at Bell's Tavern, he stated that he came down from Cincinnati on Friday; that he was a glass-blower, and as such had obtained employment at the glass works on Clay street, and was to go to work either Saturday afternoon or Monday morning. He slept on a bale of hay at Bell's Tavern on Friday night. In the pocket of his pantaloons was found a note stating that he was from Birmingham, Pa., that he was single and leave a wife and children residing. His note states that he had given his wife a great deal of trouble, and that he wished her to kiss his children for him. The clothes of the suicide were taken charge of by officer Delany, who deposited them at the office of the Chief of Police.

Real Estate sales.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thomas H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny County, July 20, 1870:

George B. Kurtz to Lawrence Sproul, July 18, 1870; 30 by 83 feet on North Diamond street, ward, Allegheny City.....$7,750

Charles Gardner to Frederick Schmidt, July 13, 1870; 20 by 128 feet, 9 inches, on Adams street, Allegheny City, with buildings.....$1,125

Mary A. Neyhart to C. H. Love, July 18, 1870; by 94 feet, 7½ inches, on Erin street, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh.....$1,000

Hugh S. Fleming, Sheriff, to John Scott, Jr., March 18, 1870; 24 by 100 feet on Liberty street, Pittsburgh, with buildings.....$100

Hugh S. Fleming, Sheriff, to John Scott, Jr., July 15, 1870; 13 feet, six inches, by 106 feet, on Penn street, Pittsburgh.....$100

Philipena Ihmsen et al. to John Weilinger, April 29, 1870; 24 by 160 feet on Sarah street, borough of Oranby.....$250

James B. McKee to Julius G. English, July 13, 1870; 98 by 124 feet, on Fayette street, Allegheny, with buildings.....$12,000

Francis Sellers to Thos. J. Hoskinson, July 11, 1870; 25 by 160 feet, on Penn street, Pittsburgh, with buildings.....$15,000

Henry Lambert, executor, to George W. Smith, July 1, 1870; 35 acres 17 perches, in Sidney ville, Ross township.....$10,000

Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Allegheny to Isaac Riley et al., June 1, 1870; lots No. 20 and 21, in block No. 5, in the plan of the Directors of the Poor, at the old city poor farm.....

Oliver Adams to Thos. S. Maple, July 13, 1870; lots 127, 128, 129, 130 and 131, in McLains and Maple's plan, in Bodistown addition.....$1,100

Robert H. Scott to Emma R Scott, July 6, 1870; three-fourths of acre, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings.....$1,000

William Cowan to Charles Ackerman, June 17, 1870; 14 acres, Baldwin township, with buildings.....$2,000

George Schmidt to Lambert Schneider, April 30, 1870; 100 by 250 feet, in the Seventh ward, Allegheny City, formerly Reserve township.....$1,000

Mary Tynan to Charles Gray, July 15, 1870; 30 by 100 feet, Sycamore street, in Richard Cowan's plan, Pittsburgh.....$1,500

Police Intelligence.

[Before Alderman Butler.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Jacob Byerly charged M. A. Patten with assault and battery. Patten is proprietor of the Great Republic saloon, corner of Washington and Webster avenue, and Byerly alleges that he was assaulted by defendant while taking a drink. Warrant issued.

HOUSE OF ILL REPUTE.

Mollie Brooks was arrested and held for court, to answer a charge of keeping a house of ill repute on Elm street, the information being made by W. J. Logan.

RED PEPPER.

Gussie Devere and Fred. McCleary had a slight difficulty, during which Gussie